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(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION**

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:
19.01.2000 Bulletin 2000/03

(21) Application number: 94901112.6

(22) Date of filing: 15.11.1993

(51) Int. Cl.⁷: **A61F 13/15**

(86) International application number:
PCT/SE93/00974

(87) International publication number:
WO 94/10956 (26.05.1994 Gazette 1994/12)

(54) **A METHOD FOR THE MANUFACTURING OF AN ABSORBENT STRUCTURE AND AN
ABSORBENT ARTICLE COMPRISING AN ABSORBENT STRUCTURE MANUFACTURED
ACCORDING TO THIS METHOD**

VERFAHREN ZUM HERSTELLEN EINER ABSORBIERENDEN STRUKTUR SOWIE
ABSORBIERENDER ARTIKEL MIT EINER GEMÄSS DIESEM VERFAHREN HERGESTELLTEN
STRUKTUR

PROCEDE DE FABRICATION D'UNE STRUCTURE ABSORBANTE ET ARTICLE ABSORBANT
COMPORTANT UNE STRUCTURE ABSORBANTE FABRIQUEE SELON LEDIT PROCEDE

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GR IE IT LI NL PT SE

(30) Priority: 17.11.1992 SE 9203445

(43) Date of publication of application:
21.05.1997 Bulletin 1997/21

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WO-A-90/05808 US-A- 4 610 678

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Description

[0001] The present invention relates to a method for manufacturing of an absorbent structure in an absorbent article, such as a sanitary napkin, a tampon, a party protector, an incontinence guard, a diaper, a wound or sore dressing, a saliva absorbent and like articles. It also relates to the structure produced by the method, to an absorbent article comprising such a structure and to the use of a web produced by the method in absorbent structures.

[0002] Many different types of absorbent articles of this kind are known to the art. The absorbent bodies of such articles are typically produced by dry-defibering and fluffing cellulose pulp in roll, bale or sheet form for instance, to form a pulp mat, sometimes admixed with so-called superabsorbent material in the pulp mat, these absorbents being polymers which are capable of absorbing many times their own weight of water or body fluid.

[0003] The pulp body is often compressed so as to enhance its fluid-wicking ability and also in order to reduce pulp body bulk and therewith obtain an article which is as compact as possible.

[0004] The absorbent body may also include other constituents, for instance constituents which will improve its fluid-acquisition properties or its fluid-wicking properties, or which will increase its coherent strength, i.e. its coherency, and its ability to withstand deformation in use.

[0005] One serious drawback with products of this nature is found in the total absorption capacity of the articles and also in the fact that the articles will often leak long before their total absorption Capacity has been fully utilized. Among other things, this is because the body fluid discharged by the wearer is unable to penetrate into the absorption material and to spread to hitherto unused areas of the article quickly enough, but instead leaks from the sides of the sanitary napkin, the diaper or the incontinence guard. The ability of the materials used in the article to disperse the absorbed fluid throughout the entire absorbent body is thus highly important.

[0006] Another problem resides in so-called rewetting, i.e. the transference of body fluid that has already been absorbed back into contact with the wearer's skin as a result of external forces, for instance when the wearer sits down. It is generally desired that the surface of the article that lies proximal to the wearer in use will remain as dry as possible.

[0007] Another desideratum with regard to the majority of hygiene products is that the article shall be thin, so that it can be worn as discretely as possible.

[0008] A very large part of the production plants used in the manufacture of the aforesaid hygiene articles is comprised of defibering equipment, pneumatic conveying systems and mat-forming equipment. This equipment is also the source of serious faults in the

production plants. Equipment for compressing the finished pulp mat or the finished hygiene product is furthermore often included downstream of the production plants.

[0009] A separate problem is related to the use of superabsorbent material in absorbent articles. The superabsorbent material is normally available in the form of granules, which are difficult to bind to the absorbent structure.

[0010] It is known from International Patent Application WO 90/05808 to produce a pulp web by dry-forming, which is later defibered, so-called dry-formed roll or reel pulp. Flash-dried paper-pulp fibres, which may consist of thermomechanical pulp, chemi-thermomechanical pulp, CTMP, or chemical paper pulp, sulphite or sulphate pulp with a dry solids content of about 80% is delivered by means of an air stream in a controlled flow to a forming head arranged above a forming wire and there formed into a web that has a weight per unit area of 300-1500 g/m² and a density of 550-1000 kg/m³. Air is sucked away through a suction box placed beneath the wire. The moisture content in the process shall be 5-30%.

[0011] The web is pre-pressed to a density of 550-1000 kg/m³ in order to slightly reduce the bulk of the web prior to the final pressing stage. The pressed web has a mechanical strength which enables the web to be rolled-up or handled in sheet form for storage and transportation purposes. The web can be readily defibered and is intended to be converted into fluff for use in the manufacture of absorbent bodies or pads for diapers, sanitary napkins and like articles.

[0012] Another method for the manufacturing of an absorbent structure is described in European Patent 0 122 042, where a mixture of hydrophilic fibres and water insoluble particles of insoluble hydrogel is airlaid into a web and compressed to a density of 0.15 to about 1.0 g/cm³. This method however comprises several production steps, where the dry lap base material is first disintegrated into cellulose fibres by use of a hammer mill, whereafter the fibres are deposited on a screen surface and formed to the absorbent structure, which is then compressed. These manufacturing steps make this process rather complicated and expensive.

Summary of the invention

[0013] The object of the present invention is to provide in an absorbent article of the aforescribed kind an absorbent structure which exhibits extremely good absorption properties, both with respect to its ability to quickly take up fluid and also with respect to its ability to spread fluid throughout the material. The material will preferably exhibit low rewetting tendencies as well as being capable of being made very thin. It is also desired to provide a simplified method of manufacturing absorbent articles of the kind defined in the introduction. These objects and desiderata are achieved with a manufactur-

ing method in which particulate material comprising 30-100%, preferably at least 50% and most preferably at least 70% flash-dried cellulose fibres is dry-formed to a web with a weight per unit area of between 30-2000 g/m² and compressed to a first density of between 0.2-1.0 g/cm³ and that the web without subsequent defibration and fluffing is incorporated as an absorbent structure in an absorbent article.

[0014] Non-defibered, dry-formed roll pulp has been found to be an extremely good absorption material and can be used directly as an absorbent material in hygiene articles, without being defibered. The material also has good fluid wicking properties and swelling properties, which are meaningful to the function of the product. The pulp mat is very thin and therefore need not be further compressed in the product or article.

[0015] In the case of certain product applications in hygiene articles, it is convenient to soften dry-formed roll pulp prior to its use as an absorption material. The earlier mentioned good absorption properties, fluid wicking properties and swelling properties are not influenced by the softening process to any great extent. One method to soften an absorbent sheet is described in European Patent Application EP 0 360 472, where the compressed absorbent material is worked between partially cutting rollers and thereby gaining softness. This method however leads among other things to decreased strength in the softened material.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0016] The invention will now be described in more detail with reference to a number of exemplifying embodiments thereof and also with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 illustrates the absorption properties of a dry-formed CTMP-material subsequent to being worked between rolls at different roll spacings. Conventionally formed and compressed pulp mats of CTMP-pulp and chemical pulp respectively were used as references.

Figure 2 illustrates the absorption properties of a dry-formed CTMP-material subsequent to being softened. Conventionally formed and compressed mats comprised of CTMP-pulp and chemical pulp respectively were used as references.

Figure 3 illustrates the absorption properties of a complete absorbent article manufactured with dry-formed CTMP in the core. Conventionally manufactured products of corresponding compositions were used as references.

Figure 4 illustrates the fluid acquisition time of a complete absorbent article produced with dry-formed CTMP in the core. Conventionally manufactured products of corresponding compositions were used as references.

Figure 5 illustrates the degree of utilization of a complete absorbent article produced with dry-formed CTMP in the core. Conventionally manufactured products of corresponding compositions were used as references.

Figure 6 illustrates the absorption properties of an absorbent structure produced with dry-formed CTMP, both with and without a superabsorbent admixture. Conventionally manufactured pulp cores both with and without a superabsorbent admixture were used as references.

Figure 7 illustrates rewetting of a complete absorbent article produced with dry-formed CTMP in the core. Conventionally manufactured products of corresponding compositions were used as references.

Figure 8 illustrates the respective rewetting of an unsoftened and a softened absorbent structure in connection with blood absorption which was produced with dry-formed CTMP in the core, both with and without a superabsorbent admixture.

Figure 9 illustrates rewetting of a complete absorbent article in connection with blood absorption which was produced from dry-formed CTMP in the core. Conventionally manufactured products of corresponding composition were used as references.

Figures 10-14 illustrate schematically the composition of various exemplifying embodiments of inventive absorbent articles.

Figure 15 illustrates the structure of a cross section of the material in unsoftened condition.

Figure 16 illustrates the structure of a cross section of the material in softened condition.

Description of the Invention

[0017] As before mentioned, important properties of a material used in the manufacture of a hygiene article are its absorbent capacity, absorption rate, wicking capacity, drainage capacity, retention capacity, rewetting, softness and smoothness.

[0018] The fluids concerned are urine, menstruation blood, blood, fluid matter from wounds and sores, rinsing fluid and saliva.

[0019] The object of the present invention is to provide in an absorbent article, such as a sanitary napkin, tampon, panty protector, incontinence guard, diaper, bed protector, wound or sore dressing, saliva absorbent and like articles, an absorbent structure which exhibits

highly effective absorption properties, both with regard to its fluid-acquisition rate and its ability to wick fluid throughout the material. The material will also preferably have low rewetting and be capable of being made very thin and smooth. It is also desired to simplify the manufacturing process. A finished absorbent material in roll form which can be used without needing to be defibered would partially reduce the need for the earlier mentioned defibering equipment, pneumatic conveying systems and mat-forming equipment, and consequently there is a demand for such material.

[0020] The aforesaid objects and desiderata have been achieved in accordance with the invention by using a manufacturing method in which particulate material comprising 30-100%, preferably at least 50% and most preferably at least 70% flash-dried cellulose fibres is dry-formed to a web with a weight per unit area of between 30-2000 g/m² and compressed to a first density of between 0.2-1.0 g/cm³ and that the web without subsequent defibration and fluffing is incorporated as an absorbent structure in an absorbent article.

[0021] In accordance with the invention, there is used a dry-formed product which is manufactured from particulate material as mechanical pulp or chemi-thermo-mechanical pulp (CTMP) or a corresponding product manufactured from sulphite pulp or sulphate pulp, so-called chemical cellulose pulp. Cellulose fibres which have been stiffened chemically may also be used. In the dry-formed product can also be included other particulate matter as superabsorbents, thermoplastic binding fibres and other kind of fibres.

[0022] Non-treated dry-formed roll pulp has extremely good absorption, wicking and swelling properties, and it has been found possible to use the material immediately as an absorption material in hygiene articles without defibrating the pulp. In the case of certain absorbent articles, it has been found suitable to soften the material slightly prior to its use. One method of softening the material is described below.

[0023] Dry-formed roll pulp has a good mat integrity which means that in the case of use of superabsorbent materials in dry-formed roll pulp the granules will be well bound to the absorbent structure and will not spread during further conversion into absorbent hygiene products.

[0024] Dry-formed cellulose pulp can be produced, for instance, by forming a web of flash-dried paper pulp fibres in accordance with the method described in International Patent Application WO 90/05808.

[0025] Cellulose pulp fibres have a so-called curl value which defines the crookedness of the fibre. Curl value can be measured according to the method described by B.D. Jordan, N.G. Nguyen in Papper och Trä 4/1986, page 313.

Softening of the Material

[0026] The material can be given a softness which

renders the material highly suitable for use as an absorption material in the majority of hygiene articles, by working dry-formed roll pulp between for instance corrugated rolls. The material can be brought to different degrees of softness for different product applications, by working the material between different types of rolls and at different roll spacings.

[0027] Dry-formed roll pulp which has been softened in this way exhibits very good product properties, and the earlier mentioned good absorption properties are not influenced by the softening process to any great extent.

[0028] The material is delaminated in the softening process as illustrated in figures 15 and 16. The unsoftened material 61 has normally an even high density throughout the whole of the thickness of the material. As a result of the softening process the material is delaminated so as to form a plurality of thin fibre layers 62 partially separated by spaces 63. Softening and delamination of the material reduces its total density to some extent, although the original first density is essentially retained in each individual layer. Because a very high density is retained in the individual layers, the good fluid wicking properties of the material are retained despite the increase in bulk obtained in conjunction with the softening process. The total bulk is increased by up to 300%, normally 1-100%, as a result of the softening process, depending on the method used and the extent to which the material is softened.

[0029] It will be understood that the aforesaid material softening method has been given solely by way of example and that corresponding results can be achieved with the aid of other methods. For instance, the material could possibly be softened by means of ultrasonic energy, microwaves, by moisturizing the material, or with the aid of chemical additives.

Investigation of Material Properties

[0030] The test equipment described below was used to evaluate absorption properties.

Method 1. Absorption Properties UP an Inclined Plane

[0031] A rectangular test body was punched from the material and a line was drawn transversely across the test body at a point 11 cm from one short end of the body. A fluid container was placed adjacent laboratory scales and both the scales and the container were adjusted to a horizontal position. A plexiglass plate was placed on the scales at a 30° slope, with one free edge of the plate extending slightly down into the container. A line had been drawn transversely across the plate at a point 11 cm from the lower edge of said plate. Test fluid (0.9% NaCl-solution) was poured into the container, until 20 mm of the plexiglass plate was located beneath the surface of the fluid. The test body was secured on the plexiglass plate so that the line drawn on the test

body coincided with the line drawn on the plate while, at the same time, folding away the lower part of the test body so as to prevent it from coming into contact with the test liquid. A clock was started at the same time as the test body was laid onto the plate, with the test body extended down into the solution to the same extent as the plate. The increase in weight of the test body with time was recorded.

Method 2. Measurements of Absorption Capacity and Degree of Utilization

[0032] A test product was secured in a fixture. Test fluid (0.9% NaCl-solution) was delivered to the wetting point of the product over a period of 60 minutes at the rate at which the fluid was absorbed. The amount of fluid absorbed was measured continuously and the total amount of fluid absorbed by the product constitutes the utilized absorption capacity of the test product. The test product was then placed in a fluid bath, in which it had the maximum opportunity of absorbing test fluid. The test product was then again weighed and the total absorption capacity calculated. The degree of utilization is given by the quotient between the utilized absorption capacity of the test product and the total absorption capacity.

Method 3. Measurements of Rewetting, Fluid Wicking and Acquisition Time

[0033] Four batches of sample fluid (0.9% NaCl-solution), each comprising 28 ml, were delivered at 20-minute intervals. The time measurement was continued until all fluid had been absorbed. The extent to which the fluid had dispersed in the diaper was noted after each batch. Subsequent to delivering the last batch of fluid, filter paper was placed over the wetting point and loaded with a weight of 1.1 kg for 15 seconds. The filter paper was weighed both before and after applying the load and rewetting was recorded.

Method 4. Determining Rewetting Measurements

[0034] A diaper intended for a given weight range was weighed and then placed on a flat support surface. An adapted quantity of test fluid (0.9% NaCl-solution, 100 ml for a diaper intended for a weight range of 7-15 kg) was delivered to the wetting point of the diaper. A further 100 ml of fluid was delivered after 20 minutes. When all fluid had been absorbed, a filter paper was placed over the wetting point and loaded with a weight of 1.1 kg for 15 seconds. The filter paper was weighed both before and after applying the load and the result was recorded as a first rewetting instance. After a further 20 minutes, another 100 ml of fluid was delivered and when all fluid had been absorbed, the procedure was repeated with a fresh filter paper and the result recorded as a second rewetting instance.

Method 5. Determining Blood Absorption

[0035] A test body, 65 x 200 mm, was punched from the material. 5 ml test fluid (0.9% NaCl-solution) were delivered to the wetting point on the test body. Wicking of the fluid was measured after about 30 minutes. A further 5 ml of test fluid (0.9% NaCl-solution) were then delivered to the wetting point and fluid wicking was measured after about a further 30 minutes. Subsequent to the last delivery, eight filter papers were placed over the wetting point and loaded with a weight of 4.875 kg for 15 seconds. The filter papers were weighed both before and after applying the load and rewetting was recorded.

Test Results

Softening

[0036] With the intention of investigating how the material was affected at different softening roll spacings when softening the material, a material was tested under different softening conditions. For instance, in the case of a dry-formed CTMP-material having a weight per unit area of 900 g/m² and a density of 0.63 g/cm³, a suitable roll spacing is 1.7-2.4 mm during the softening process. The material is not influenced to any great extent at roll spacings which lie within this range. Figure 1 illustrates the absorption properties at different roll spacings. The results were determined in accordance with Method 1.

- A Material according to the invention, roll spacing 1.7 mm.
- B Material according to the invention, roll spacing 2.0 mm.
- C Material according to the invention, roll spacing 2.4 mm.
- D Material according to the invention, roll spacing 2.0 mm, softened twice.
- E Material according to the invention, roll spacing 2.0 mm, softened four times.
- F CTMP-pulp, density 0.125 g/cm³.
- G Chemical sulphate pulp, density 0.125 g/cm³.

Absorption Properties of Absorbent Structures

[0037] The absorption properties of an inventive CTMP-material having a weight per unit area of 900 g/m² and a density of 0.63 g/cm³ compared with those of corresponding pulp cores produced from conventionally defibred and web-formed CTMP and corresponding chemical pulp are shown in Figure 2. In the absence of superabsorbent material, the absorption capacity is about 9 g of fluid for each gram of absorbent material. The results were determined in accordance with Method 1.

- A Material according to the invention.
 B CTMP-pulp, density 0.125 g/cm³.
 C Chemical sulphate pulp, density 0.125 g/cm³.

- A Reference diaper Libero Girl.
 B Reference diaper Libero Boy.
 C Child diaper comprising inventive material.

Product Properties of a Complete Absorbent Article

[0038] With the intention of studying other properties of complete absorbent articles, test products were prepared in the form of conventional children's diapers which comprised a T-shaped absorbent body (T-core), which lies nearest the wearer, and a rectangular absorbent body (R-core) which lies beneath the T-core, where the rectangular absorbent body in the test products was produced from an inventive CTMP-material. In the conventional products, the T-shaped absorbent body (T-core) and the rectangular absorbent body (R-core) were comprised of conventional defibred CTMP and chemical pulp.

Measurements of the Absorption Capacity

[0039] Products which comprised an inventive CTMP-material exhibited an absorption in grams which was equivalent to the reference products which had corresponding pulp cores that were comprised of conventionally defibred and mat-formed CTMP and chemical pulp. The results are set forth in Figure 3. The results were determined in accordance with Method 2.

- A Reference diaper Libero Girl.
 B Reference diaper Libero Boy.
 C Child diaper comprising inventive material.

Measurements of Fluid Acquisition Time c

[0040] Products in which the R-core comprised an inventive CTMP-material exhibited a shorter fluid acquisition time than the reference product. This implies that an R-core which contains inventive CTMP-material is able to drain the T-core more effectively. The results can be seen from Figure 4. The results were determined in accordance with Method 3.

- A Reference diaper Libero Girl.
 B Reference diaper Libero Boy.
 C Child diaper comprising inventive material.

Measurements of the Utilization of the Absorbent Body

[0041] A comparison between the degree of utilization of the absorbent body in an absorbent article which contained an inventive CTMP-material and a corresponding absorbent article which contained conventional CTMP and chemical pulp showed that the degree of utilization is about the same, although slightly on the plus side for an inventive CTMP-material. The results can be seen from Figure 5. The results were determined in accordance with Method 2.

Admixing Superabsorbent Material

[0042] The presence of superabsorbent material in an absorbent body will influence the absorption properties of the body. Superabsorbent material can be incorporated in the absorbent body in different ways. For instance it may be admixed with the body material, laid in layers in the body, or disposed therein in some other way. This admixture of superabsorbent material can be effected in conjunction with manufacturing the dry-formed material, although it may also be effected during some other part of the manufacturing process. The absorption properties were compared with an inventive CTMP-material to which no superabsorbent material had been added and also with corresponding pulp cores comprised of conventional defibred CTMP and chemical pulp. The results of this comparison are shown in Figure 6. The results were determined in accordance with Method 1.

- A Chemical sulphate pulp containing 30% superabsorbent and having a density of 0.125 g/cm³.
 B Inventive material containing 30% superabsorbent.
 C Reference diaper containing 30% superabsorbent.
 D Inventive material containing no superabsorbent.

Rewetting Measurements

[0043] Products which comprised an inventive CTMP-material in the R-core exhibited better rewetting values than the reference product. This also implies that an R-core which contains inventive CTMP-material is able to drain the T-core more effectively. The results can be seen from Figure 7. The results were determined in accordance with Method 4.

- A Reference diaper Libero Girl.
 B Reference diaper Libero Boy.
 C Child diaper comprising inventive material.

Rewetting Measurements, Specific for Blood Absorption

[0044] In the case of blood absorption, products which comprised an inventive softened CTMP-material showed better rewetting values than non-softened products. The results also showed that when absorbing blood, products which lacked superabsorbent material exhibited lower rewetting values than material which contained superabsorbent material. Material which lacks superabsorbent material also wicks blood much more effectively. The results can be seen from Figures 8 and 9. The reference products comprised two different

products frequently found on the market. The results were determined in accordance with Method 5. The prerequisites for this effect are that at least one layer of the pulp mat is free from superabsorbent material. Of course, this does not exclude the presence of such material in other parts of the absorbent article.

Figure 8

[0045]

- A Inventive material 350 g/m².
- B Inventive material 350 g/m², softened.
- C Inventive material 350 g/m² + 5% superabsorbent.
- D Inventive material 350 g/m² + 5% superabsorbent, softened.

Figure 9

[0046] A Reference product 1.

- B Reference product 2.
- C Product containing inventive material.

Network Strength

[0047] Dry-formed roll pulp will normally have sufficient mat strength for the product applications intended here. If the network strength of certain product applications should be found insufficient, the network strength can be increased by reinforcing the structure in some suitable manner, by adding reinforcing fibres, binding fibres or binding agent to the cellulose fibre mixture. The network strength can also be increased by incorporating a reinforcing layer of, for instance, plastic, non-woven, net or threads in the absorbent structure, or by fastening a reinforcing layer or an outer sheet on one or both sides of the material.

Density and Weight per unit area

[0048] The softened pulp mat is still very thin, and consequently it is unnecessary in many cases to further compress the mat prior to its use in an absorbent article. A suitable density is 0.2-1.0 g/cm³, preferably 0.25-0.9 g/cm³ and most preferably 0.3-0.85 g/cm³. A suitable weight per unit area is between 30-2000 g/m², preferably 50-1500 g/m² and most preferably 100-1000 g/m². When calculating the density, the thickness of the material was measured with the aid of a Mitutoyo thickness meter.

Description of a First Exemplifying Embodiment

[0049] Figure 10 illustrates a diaper constructed in accordance with one embodiment of the invention. The diaper includes, in a conventional manner, an absorbent

body 11 which is enclosed between a fluid-permeable top sheet 12, which conveniently comprises a soft non-woven material, a perforated plastic film or the like and which is intended to lie proximal to the wearer in use, and a fluid-impermeable bottom sheet 13. The sheets 12 and 13 have parts which extend beyond the absorbent body 11 and the sheets are joined together at these protruding parts. The bottom sheet 13 is comprised of a suitable plastic material, for instance polyethylene. It will be understood, however, that other known materials can be used for the top and bottom sheets, within the scope of the invention.

[0050] The absorbent body is comprised of two or more layers, an upper fluid acquisition layer 14 and one or two lower wicking layers and storage layers 15 and 16. The inventive material can be used either as an acquisition layer 14, a wicking layer 15 or a storage layer 16 or as several of these layers. Those layers in which inventive material is not used may be comprised of other types of materials, for instance conventional cellulose fibre material.

[0051] The purpose of the acquisition layer 14 is to rapidly take-up a given quantity of fluid. This fluid shall solely be held loosely in the fibre structure and quickly drained therefrom. The acquisition layer 14 is comprised of dry-formed material in accordance with the invention and has a relatively open fibre structure of relatively low density and contains 0-10% superabsorbent material. The superabsorbent material used in the acquisition layer 14 will preferably have a high gel strength, so that an open three-dimensional fibre structure will be retained in this layer after becoming wet. A suitable density range for the acquisition layer 14 is 0.2-0.8 g/cm³. A suitable weight per unit area range for the acquisition layer 14 is 50-1200 g/m².

[0052] The main purpose of the wicking layer 15 is to transport the fluid received in the acquisition layer 14 effectively to the storage layer 16 located beneath the wicking layer 15 and to ensure that the greatest possible part of the storage layer 16 is utilized for absorption purposes. The wicking layer 15 therefore has a relatively low superabsorbent content. A suitable superabsorbent content in the case of the wicking layer 15 is 0-20%, while a suitable density range is 0.25-1.0 g/cm³. A suitable weight per unit area range in the case of the wicking layer 15 is 50-1500 g/m².

[0053] The purpose of the storage layer 16 is to absorb and bind the fluid which is dispersed to the storage layer 16 through the wicking layer 15. The storage layer 16 may therefore have a relatively high superabsorbent content and a relatively high density. Suitable density values are 0.25-1.0 g/cm³, while a suitable superabsorbent content is 30-70%. A suitable weight per unit area range in the case of the storage layer 16 is 50-1500 g/m².

[0054] The wicking layer 15 and the storage layer 16 may optionally be combined to form a single layer. In this case, the single layer will have a relatively high

superabsorbent content and a relatively high density. Suitable density values are 0.25-1.0 g/cm³, while a suitable superabsorbent content is 20-70%. A suitable weight per unit area range in the case of a combined wicking and storage layer is 100-2000 g/m².

[0055] When the wicking layer 15 and the storage layer 16 are combined in a single layer, the superabsorbent content of the layer can be varied throughout the product, so as to obtain a superabsorbent gradient in the depth, length and/or the breadth direction of the product.

[0056] The various layers may have different forms and sizes. Normally, the absorbent structure is combined with some form of elasticsation, inter alia in the crotch region of the product. In order to improve product efficiency.

Description of a Second Exemplifying Embodiment

[0057] Figure 11 illustrates an exemplifying embodiment of an inventive sanitary napkin. The napkin comprises conventionally an absorbent body 21 which is enclosed between a fluid-permeable top sheet 22, which is suitably comprised of perforated plastic film or like material and which lies proximal to the wearer in use, and a fluid-impermeable bottom sheet 23. A thin fluid-permeable layer 27, for instance of non-woven material, may be placed between the absorbent body 21 and the top sheet 22. The sheets 22 and 23 have parts which protrude beyond the absorbent body 21 and the sheets are mutually joined at these protruding parts. The bottom sheet 23 is comprised of a suitable plastic material, for instance polyethylene. It will be understood, however, that other known materials may be used for the top and the bottom sheets within the scope of the invention.

[0058] The absorbent body 21 is comprised of one single layer. This layer may consist of a dry-formed material according to the invention which contains from 0-10% superabsorbent material. A suitable density range in the case of the absorbent body 21 is 0.6-0.9 g/cm³, while a suitable weight per unit area is 200-300 g/m². When the absorbent body is comprised of a CTMP-material or some other material having a yellowish or brownish colour, a covering layer of chemical pulp white in colour may be applied to the top of the absorbent body.

Description of a Third Exemplifying Embodiment

[0059] Figure 12 illustrates an exemplifying embodiment of an inventive tampon. The tampon is comprised of an inventive absorbent material which has been rolled to a cylinder-like form 38 in conjunction with rolling the absorbent material into its cylindrical shape, a string 31 is placed in the centre of the cylinder 38, in a conventional manner, and the cylinder 38 is compressed to the desired thickness and shape, in a con-

ventional manner. Prior to being compressed and shaped, the absorbent material will suitably have a density range of 0.4-0.9 g/cm³ and a suitable weight per unit area of 200-600 g/m².

Description of a Fourth Exemplifying Embodiment

[0060] Figure 13 illustrates an exemplifying embodiment of an inventive wound or sore dressing. The dressing includes, in a conventional manner, an absorbent body 41 which is enclosed between a fluid-permeable top sheet 42, which is suitably comprised of a soft non-woven material, a perforated plastic film or the like, and which is intended to lie proximal to the wearer in use, and a fluid-repellent bottom sheet 43. The sheets 42 and 43 have parts which protrude beyond the absorbent body 41 and are joined together at these protruding parts. The bottom sheet 43 is comprised of a suitable fluid-repellent material, for instance a non-woven material that has been made hydrophobic. It will be understood, however, that the top and bottom sheets may comprise other known materials, within the scope of the invention.

[0061] The absorbent body 41 is comprised of only one single layer. This layer may consist of inventive dry-formed material and may be constructed with a relatively open fibre structure of relatively low density and with a superabsorbent content of 0-10%. A suitable density range in respect of the absorbent body 41 is 0.2-0.5 g/cm³ and a suitable weight per unit area is 200-700 g/m².

Description of a Fifth Exemplifying Embodiment

[0062] Figure 14 illustrates an exemplifying embodiment of an inventive saliva absorbent. The saliva absorbent includes, in a conventional manner, an absorbent body 51 which is enclosed between a fluid-permeable top sheet 52, which is suitably comprised of a perforated plastic film or like material and which is intended to lie proximal to the wearer when used, and a fluid-impermeable bottom sheet 53. The bottom sheet 53 is comprised of a suitable plastic material, for instance polyethylene. It will be understood, however, that the top sheet 52 and the bottom sheet 53 may be comprised of other known materials within the scope of the invention.

[0063] The absorbent body 51 is comprised solely of one single layer. This layer may be comprised of inventive dry-formed material and has a relatively high density and a superabsorbent content of 20-80%. A suitable density range in respect of the absorbent body 51 is 0.4-0.8 g/cm³.

[0064] It will be understood that the invention is not restricted to the illustrated and described exemplifying embodiments thereof and that other embodiments are conceivable within the scope of the following Claims. The invention is not restricted for use in hygiene articles

but can also be used to absorb water or other liquids.

Claims

1. A method for the manufacturing of an absorbent structure (11,21,31,41,51) in an absorbent article, such as a diaper, sanitary napkin, tampon, panty protector, incontinence guard, bed protector, wound or sore dressing, saliva absorbent and like articles, wherein particulate material comprising 30-100%, preferably at least 50% and most preferably at least 70% cellulose fibres is dry-formed to a web (14,15,16,21,31,41,51) that is compressed to a first density of between 0.2-1.0 g/cm³, characterized in that the cellulose fibres used have been flash-dried; the web is dry-formed to a web with a weight per unit area of between 30-2000 g/m²; and in that the web without subsequent defibration and fluffing is incorporated as an absorbent structure in an absorbent article.
2. A method for the manufacturing of an absorbent structure according to Claim 1, characterized in that said web is compressed to a first density of between 0.25-0.9 g/cm³, preferably 0.3-0.85 g/cm³.
3. A method for the manufacturing of an absorbent structure according to any of the preceding Claims, characterized in that the web before being incorporated as an absorbent structure in an absorbent article is mechanically softened and therewith delaminated, so as to exhibit a plurality of partially separated thin fibre layers (62), which in themselves exhibit a density which corresponds to the first density.
4. An absorbent structure (11,21,31,41,51) for an absorbent article, such as a diaper, sanitary napkin, tampon, panty protector, incontinence guard, bed protector, wound or sore dressing, saliva absorbent and like articles, the structure having been manufactured according to the method claimed in one of more of Claims 1-3 and comprising particulate material comprising 30-100%, preferably at least 50% and most preferably at least 70% cellulose fibres dry-formed to a web (14,15,16,21,31,41,51) and compressed to a density of 0.2-1.0 g/cm³, characterized in the cellulose fibres used having been flash-dried; and the web having been dry-formed to a web with a weight per unit area of 30-2000 g/m² and having been compressed without any subsequent defibration and fluffing.
5. An absorbent structure manufactured according to Claim 4, characterized in that the weight per unit area of the structure is between 50-1500 g/m², preferably 100-1000 g/m².
6. An absorbent structure according to Claims 4 or 5, characterized in that the cellulose fibres are mainly comprised of fibres of chemi-thermomechanically produced pulp.
7. An absorbent structure according to Claim 6, characterized in that the chemi-thermomechanical pulp fibres have a curl value of between 0.20 and 0.40.
8. An absorbent structure according to any of Claims 4-5, characterized in that the cellulose fibres are mainly comprised of fibres of chemically produced pulp.
9. An absorbent structure according to any of Claims 4-8, characterized in that at least a portion of the fibres are chemically stiffened cellulose fibres.
10. An absorbent structure according to any of Claims 4-9, characterized in that the structure includes between 0.5-70% super-absorbent material, preferably between 2-50%, and most preferably 5-30%, calculated on the total weight of the structure in a dry state.
11. An absorbent structure according to any of Claims 4-10, characterized in that the structure includes reinforcing means, for instance binding agent, reinforcing fibres or thermoplastic binding fibres.
12. An absorbent structure according to any of Claims 4-11, characterized in that the structure includes a reinforcing layer of non-woven, tissue, plastic or net material for instance.
13. An absorbent article such as a diaper, sanitary napkin, panty protector, incontinence guard, bed protector, wound or sore dressing, saliva absorbent and like articles comprising a liquid-permeable top sheet (12,22,42,52), an essentially liquid-impermeable bottom sheet (13,23,43,53), and an absorbent body which includes an absorbent structure (11,21,31,41) according to one or more of Claims 4-12 enclosed between said sheets, the structure (11,21,31,41) comprising particulate material containing 30-100%, preferably at least 50% and most preferably at least 70% cellulose fibres dry-formed to a web (14,15,16,21,31,41,51) and compressed to a density of 0.2-1.0 g/cm³, characterized in that the cellulose fibres used in the web have been flash-dried; and that the web has been dry-formed to a web with a weight per unit area of 30-2000 g/m², without any subsequent defibration and fluffing.
14. An absorbent article according to Claim 13, in which the absorbent body includes at least two layers, an acquisition layer (14) and one or more wick-

ing and/or storage layers (15,16), wherein the acquisition layer is intended to quickly take up and deliver fluid to the wicking and/or storage layer layers, characterized in that the acquisition layer (14) comprises an absorbent structure according to Claim 4 having a weight per unit area of between 50-1500 g/m² and a density of between 0.2-0.8 g/cm³.

15. An absorbent article according to Claim 13, in which the absorbent body includes two or three layers, one acquisition layer (14) and one or two wicking and storage layers (15, 16), wherein the acquisition layer (14) is intended to quickly take up fluid and deliver fluid to the wicking layer (15), characterized in that the wicking layer (15) comprises an absorbent structure according to claim 4 having a weight per unit area of between 50-1500 g/m² and a density of between 0.25-1.0 g/cm³.
16. An absorbent article according to Claim 15, characterized in that the wicking layer (15) includes between 0-40%, preferably between 5-20% superabsorbent material.
17. An absorbent article according to Claim 13, in which the absorbent body includes two or three layers, an acquisition layer (14) and one or two wicking and storage layers (15, 16), wherein the acquisition layer (14) is intended to quickly take up fluid and deliver fluid to the wicking layer (15) for further transportation to the storage layer (16), characterized in that the storage layer (16) is comprised of an absorbent structure according to claim 4 having a weight per unit area of between 50-1500 g/m² and a density of between 0.25-1.0 g/cm³.
18. An absorbent article according to Claim 17, characterized in that the storage layer (16) contains between 20-70%, preferably between 25-60% and most preferably 30-50% superabsorbent material.
19. An absorbent article according to Claim 13, intended for absorbing blood, such as a sanitary napkin, panty protector or wound or sore dressing, characterized in that the absorbent structure is comprised mainly of fibres of chemi-thermomechanically produced pulp and between 0-15% superabsorbent material, calculated on the total weight of the structure in a dry state.
20. The use, in absorbent structures incorporated in absorbent articles, such as diapers, sanitary napkins, tampons, panty protectors, incontinence guards, bed protectors, wound or sore dressings, saliva absorbents and like articles, of a web (11, 21,31,41) dry-formed of particulate material containing 30-100%, preferably at least 50% and most

preferably at least 70% cellulose fibres and compressed to a density of 0.2-1.0 g/cm³, characterized in that the cellulose fibres used in the web have been flash-dried; and that the web has been dry-formed to a web with a weight per unit area of 30-2000 g/m², without any subsequent delibration and fluffing.

Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer absorbierenden Struktur (11, 21, 31, 41, 51) in einem absorbierenden Artikel, wie beispielsweise eine Windel, eine Hygienebinde, ein Tampon, ein Höschenschutz, ein Inkontinenzschutz, ein Bettenschutz, ein Wundverband, ein Speichelabsorbens und ähnliche Artikel, bei dem ein Partikelmaterial mit 30-100%, vorzugsweise wenigstens 50% und am bevorzugtesten wenigstens 70% Zellulosefasern zu einer Bahn (14, 15, 16, 21, 31, 41, 51) trockengeformt wird, die auf eine erste Bahndichte zwischen 0,2-1,0 g/cm³ zusammengedrückt wird, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die verwendeten Zellulosefasern schnellgetrocknet wurden, die Bahn zu einer Bahn mit einem Flächengewicht zwischen 30-2000 g/m² trockengeformt wird und dass die Bahn ohne nachfolgende Zerkleinerung und Fluffen (fluffing) als absorbierende Struktur in einem absorbierenden Artikel eingegliedert wird.
2. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer absorbierenden Struktur nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Bahn auf eine erste Dichte zwischen 0,25-0,9 g/cm³, vorzugsweise 0,3-0,85 g/cm³ zusammengedrückt wird.
3. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer absorbierenden Struktur nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Bahn, bevor sie als absorbierende Struktur in einen absorbierenden Artikel eingegliedert wird, mechanisch erweicht und hierbei delaminiert wird, um so mehrere teilweise separierte dünne Faserschichten (62) auszubilden, die in sich selbst eine Dichte aufweisen, die der ersten Bahndichte entspricht.
4. Absorbierende Struktur (11, 21, 31, 41, 51) für einen absorbierenden Artikel, wie beispielsweise eine Windel, eine Hygienebinde, ein Tampon, ein Höschenschutz, ein Inkontinenzschutz, ein Bettenschutz, ein Wundverband, ein Speichelabsorbens und ähnliche Artikel, wobei die Struktur gemäß dem Verfahren nach einem oder mehreren der Ansprüche 1-3 hergestellt wurde und Partikelmaterial umfasst, das 30-100%, vorzugsweise wenigstens 50% und am bevorzugtesten wenigstens 70% Zellulosefasern enthält, die zu einer Bahn (14, 15, 16, 21, 31, 41, 51) trockengeformt und auf eine

Bahndichte zwischen 0,2-1,0 g/cm³ zusammengedrückt sind, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die verwendeten Zellulosefasern schnellgetrocknet wurden und dass die Bahn zu einer Bahn mit einem Flächengewicht zwischen 30-2000 g/m² trockengeformt und ohne nachfolgende Zerfaserung und Fluffen (fluffing) zusammengedrückt wurde.

5. Absorbierende Struktur, die gemäß Anspruch 4 hergestellt wurde, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass das Flächengewicht der Struktur zwischen 50-1500 g/m², vorzugsweise 100-1000 g/m² beträgt.
6. Absorbierende Struktur nach Anspruch 4 oder 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Zellulosefasern hauptsächlich aus Fasern aus chemithermo-mechanisch hergestelltem Zellstoff bestehen.
7. Absorbierende Struktur nach Anspruch 6, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die chemithermo-mechanisch hergestellten Zellstofffasern einen Curl-Wert zwischen 0,20 und 0,40 haben.
8. Absorbierende Struktur nach einem der Ansprüche 4-5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Zellulosefasern hauptsächlich aus Fasern aus chemisch hergestelltem Zellstoff bestehen.
9. Absorbierende Struktur nach einem der Ansprüche 4-8, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass zumindest ein Teil der Fasern chemisch versteifte Zellulosefasern sind.
10. Absorbierende Struktur nach einem der Ansprüche 4-9, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Struktur zwischen 0,5-70%, vorzugsweise zwischen 2-50% und am bevorzugten 5-30% Superabsorbensmaterial enthält, berechnet vom Gesamtgewicht der Struktur in trockenem Zustand.
11. Absorbierende Struktur nach einem der Ansprüche 4-10, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Struktur Verstärkungsmittel, beispielsweise Bindemittel, Verstärkungsfasern oder thermoplastische Bindefasern, enthält.
12. Absorbierende Struktur nach einem der Ansprüche 4-11, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Struktur eine Verstärkungsschicht aus beispielsweise Vlies, Tissue, Kunststoff oder einem Netzmaterial.
13. Absorbierender Artikel, wie beispielsweise eine Windel, eine Hygienebinde, ein Höschenschutz, ein Inkontinenzschutz, ein Bettenschutz, ein Wundverband, ein Speichelabsorbens und ähnliche Artikel, mit einer flüssigkeitsdurchlässigen Decklage (12, 22, 42, 52), einer im wesentlichen flüssigkeitsundurchlässigen Bodenlage (13, 23, 43, 53) und

einem zwischen den Lagen eingeschlossenen absorbierenden Körper, der eine absorbierende Struktur (11, 21, 31, 41) nach einem der Ansprüche 4-12 enthält, wobei die Struktur (11, 21, 31, 41) Partikelmaterial umfasst, das 30-100%, vorzugsweise wenigstens 50% und am bevorzugten wenigstens 70% Zellulosefasern enthält, die zu einer Bahn (14, 15, 16, 21, 31, 41, 51) trockengeformt und auf eine Bahndichte zwischen 0,2-1,0 g/cm³ zusammengedrückt sind, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die verwendeten Zellulosefasern schnellgetrocknet wurden und dass die Bahn zu einer Bahn mit einem Flächengewicht zwischen 30-2000 g/m² trockengeformt und ohne nachfolgende Zerfaserung und Fluffen (fluffing) zusammengedrückt wurde.

14. Absorbierender Artikel nach Anspruch 13, in dem der absorbierende Körper zumindest zwei Schichten enthält, eine Aufnahmeschicht (14) und eine oder mehrere Leit- und/oder Speicherschichten (15, 16), wobei die Aufnahmeschicht dazu bestimmt ist, eine Flüssigkeit schnell aufzunehmen und zur Leit- und/oder Speicherschicht oder -schichten zuzuführen, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Aufnahmeschicht (14) eine absorbierende Struktur nach Anspruch 4 umfasst, die ein Flächengewicht zwischen 50-1500 g/m² und eine Dichte zwischen 0,2-0,8 g/cm³ hat.
15. Absorbierender Artikel nach Anspruch 13, in dem der absorbierende Körper zwei oder drei Schichten enthält, eine Aufnahmeschicht (14) und eine oder zwei Leit- und Speicherschichten (15, 16), wobei die Aufnahmeschicht (14) dazu bestimmt ist, eine Flüssigkeit schnell aufzunehmen und zur Leitschicht (15) zuzuführen, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Leitschicht (15) eine absorbierende Struktur nach Anspruch 4 umfasst, die ein Flächengewicht zwischen 50-1500 g/m² und eine Dichte zwischen 0,25-1,0 g/cm³ hat.
16. Absorbierender Artikel nach Anspruch 15, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Leitschicht (15) zwischen 0-40%, vorzugsweise zwischen 5-20% superabsorbierendes Material enthält.
17. Absorbierender Artikel nach Anspruch 13, in dem der absorbierende Körper zwei oder drei Schichten enthält, eine Aufnahmeschicht (14) und eine oder zwei Leit- und Speicherschichten (15, 16), wobei die Aufnahmeschicht (14) dazu bestimmt ist, eine Flüssigkeit schnell aufzunehmen und zur Leitschicht (15) zum Weitertransport zur Speicherschicht (16) zuzuführen, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Speicherschicht (16) eine absorbierende Struktur nach Anspruch 4 umfasst, die ein Flächengewicht zwischen 50-1500

g/m² und eine Dichte zwischen 0,25-1,0 g/cm³ hat.

18. Absorbierender Artikel nach Anspruch 17, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Speicherschicht (16) zwischen 20-70%, vorzugsweise zwischen 25-60% und am bevorzugten 30-50% superabsorbierendes Material enthält. 5
19. Absorbierender Artikel nach Anspruch 13, der zum Absorbieren von Blut bestimmt ist, wie beispielsweise eine Hygienebinde, ein Höschenschutz oder ein Wundverband, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die absorbierende Struktur hauptsächlich aus Fasern aus chemithermomechanisch hergestelltem Zellstoff besteht und zwischen 0-15% superabsorbierendes Material enthält, berechnet vom Strukturgesamtgewicht in trockenem Zustand. 10 15
20. Verwendung in absorbierenden Strukturen, die in absorbierenden Artikeln eingegliedert sind, wie beispielsweise Windeln, Hygienebinden, Tampons, Höschenschutz, Inkontinenzschutz, Bettenschutz, Wundverbände, Speichelabsorbens und ähnliche Artikel, einer aus Partikelmaterial trockengeformten Bahn (11, 21, 31, 41) mit 30-100%, vorzugsweise wenigstens 50% und am bevorzugten wenigstens 70% Zellulosefasern, die auf eine Bahndichte von 0,2-1,0 g/cm³ zusammengedrückt ist, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die in der Bahn verwendeten Zellulosefasern schnellgetrocknet wurden und dass die Bahn zu einer Bahn mit einem Flächengewicht zwischen 30-2000 g/m² ohne nachfolgende Zerfaserung und Fluffen (fluffing) trockengeformt wurde. 20 25 30

Revendications

1. Procédé pour la fabrication d'une structure absorbante (11, 21, 31, 41, 51) dans un article absorbant, tel qu'une couche-culotte, une serviette hygiénique, un tampon hygiénique, une culotte de propreté, une protection pour incontinent, une protection pour lit, un pansement pour blessures ou maux divers, un tampon absorbant de salive, et autres articles analogues, procédé dans lequel une matière en particules comprenant de 30 à 100%, de préférence au moins 50%, et de la façon la plus préférable au moins 70%, de fibres de cellulose est façonnée à sec pour former une nappe (14, 15, 16, 21, 31, 41, 51) qui est comprimée jusqu'à ce qu'elle présente une première masse volumique comprise dans l'intervalle allant de 0,2 à 1,0 g/cm³, caractérisé en ce que l'on soumet à un séchage ultrarapide les fibres de cellulose utilisées, on façonne à sec la nappe de manière à former une nappe ayant un poids par unité de surface compris dans l'intervalle allant de 30 à 2000 g/m²; et on incorpore la nappe, en tant que structure absorbante, dans un 40 45 50 55

article absorbant sans défilage ni formation de fluff subséquents.

2. Procédé pour la fabrication d'une structure absorbante selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que l'on comprime ladite nappe jusqu'à ce qu'elle présente une première masse volumique comprise dans l'intervalle allant de 0,25 à 0,9 g/cm³, de préférence de 0,3 à 0,85 g/cm³.
3. Procédé pour la fabrication d'une structure absorbante selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, caractérisé en ce que, par voie mécanique, on assouplit et en même temps déstratifie la nappe, avant de l'incorporer, en tant que structure absorbante, dans un article absorbant, de manière qu'elle présente une pluralité de minces couches (52) de fibres, partiellement séparées qui présentent, en soi, une masse volumique qui correspond à la première masse volumique.
4. Structure absorbante (11, 21, 31, 41, 51) pour un article absorbant, tel qu'une couche-culotte, une serviette hygiénique, un tampon hygiénique, une culotte de propreté, une protection pour incontinent, une protection pour lit, un pansement pour blessures ou maux divers, un tampon absorbant de salive, et autres articles analogues, cette structure ayant été fabriquée conformément au procédé selon une ou plusieurs des revendications 1-3 et comprenant une matière en particules comprenant de 30 à 100%, de préférence au moins 50%, et de la façon la plus préférable au moins 70% de fibres de cellulose, façonnée à sec pour former une nappe (14, 15, 16, 21, 31, 41, 51) et comprimée jusqu'à ce qu'elle présente une masse volumique comprise dans l'intervalle allant de 0,2 à 1,0 g/cm³, caractérisée en ce que les fibres de cellulose utilisées ont été soumises à un séchage ultrarapide et la nappe a été façonnée à sec de manière à former une nappe ayant un poids par unité de surface compris dans l'intervalle allant de 30 à 2000 g/m² et a été comprimée sans défilage ni formation de fluff subséquents.
5. Structure absorbante fabriquée selon la revendication 4, caractérisée en ce que le poids par unité de surface de la structure est compris dans l'intervalle allant de 50 à 1500 g/m², de préférence de 100 à 1000 g/m².
6. Structure absorbante selon les revendications 4 ou 5, caractérisée en ce que les fibres de cellulose sont constituées principalement de fibres d'une pâte produite par voie chimio-thermomécanique.
7. Structure absorbante selon la revendication 6, caractérisée en ce que les fibres d'une pâte pro-

duite par voie chimico-thermomécanique ont un indice de frisure compris dans l'intervalle allant de 0,20 à 0,40.

8. Structure absorbante selon l'une quelconque des revendications 4-5, caractérisée en ce que les fibres de cellulose sont constituées principalement de fibres d'une pâte produites par voie chimique. 5
9. Structure absorbante selon l'une quelconque des revendications 4-8, caractérisée en ce qu'au moins une partie des fibres est constituée par des fibres de cellulose rendues rigides par voie chimique. 10
10. Structure absorbante selon l'une quelconque des revendications 4-9, caractérisée en ce que la structure comprend entre 0,5 et 70% de matière superabsorbante, de préférence entre 2 et 50%, et de la façon la plus préférable entre 5 et 30%, ces pourcentages étant calculés par rapport au poids total de la structure dans un état sec. 15 20
11. Structure absorbante selon l'une quelconque des revendications 4-10, caractérisée en ce que la structure comprend un moyen de renforcement, par exemple un agent liant, des fibres de renforcement ou des fibres thermoplastiques de liaison. 25
12. Structure absorbante selon l'une quelconque des revendications 4-11, caractérisée en ce que la structure comprend une couche de renforcement en non-tissé, en tissu, en matière plastique, ou en matériau réticulé, par exemple. 30
13. Article absorbant tel qu'une couche-culotte, une serviette hygiénique, une culotte de propreté, une protection pour incontinence, une protection pour lit, un pansement pour blessures ou maux divers, un tampon absorbant de salive, et autres articles analogues, comprenant une feuille de dessus (12, 22, 42, 52) perméable aux liquides, une feuille de dessous (13, 23, 43, 53) essentiellement imperméable aux liquides, et un corps absorbant qui comprend une structure absorbante (11, 21, 31, 41) selon à une ou plusieurs des revendications 4-12 et enfermée entre lesdites feuilles, cette structure (11, 21, 31, 41) comprenant une matière en particules, contenant de 30 à 100%, de préférence au moins 50%, et de la façon la plus préférable au moins 70% de fibres de cellulose, façonnées à sec pour former une nappe (14, 15, 16, 21, 31, 41, 51) et comprimée jusqu'à ce qu'elle présente une masse volumique comprise dans l'intervalle allant de 0,2 à 1,0 g/cm³, caractérisée en ce que les fibres de cellulose utilisées ont été soumises à un séchage ultra-rapide et en ce que la nappe a été façonnée à sec pour former une nappe ayant un poids par unité de surface compris dans l'intervalle allant de 30 à 2000 g/m², 35 40 45 50 55

sans défilage ni formation de fluff subséquents.

14. Article absorbant selon la revendication 13, dans lequel le corps absorbant comprend au moins deux couches, à savoir une couche d'acquisition (14) et une ou plusieurs couches à capillarité de mèche et/ou d'emmagasinement (15, 16), la couche d'acquisition étant destinée à très rapidement absorber le fluide et le délivrer à la couche ou aux couches à capillarité de mèche et/ou d'emmagasinement, caractérisé en ce que la couche d'acquisition (14) comprend une structure absorbante selon la revendication 4, ayant un poids par unité de surface compris dans l'intervalle allant de 50 à 1500 g/m² et une masse volumique comprise dans l'intervalle allant de 0,2 à 0,8 g/cm³.
15. Article absorbant selon la revendication 13, dans lequel le corps absorbant comprend deux ou trois couches, à savoir une couche d'acquisition (14) et une ou deux couches à capillarité de mèche et d'emmagasinement (15, 16), la couche d'acquisition (14) étant destinée à très rapidement absorber le fluide et le délivrer à la couche à capillarité de mèche (15), caractérisé en ce que la couche à capillarité de mèche (15) comprend une structure absorbante selon la revendication 4, ayant un poids par unité de surface compris dans l'intervalle allant de 50 à 1500 g/m² et une masse volumique comprise dans l'intervalle allant de 0,25 à 1,0 g/cm³.
16. Article selon la revendication 15, caractérisé en ce que la couche à capillarité de mèche (15) comprend entre 0 et 40%, de préférence entre 5 et 20% de matière superabsorbante.
17. Article absorbant selon la revendication 13, dans lequel le corps absorbant comprend deux ou trois couches, à savoir une couche d'acquisition (14) et une ou deux couches à capillarité de mèche et d'emmagasinement (15, 16), la couche d'acquisition (14) étant destinée à très rapidement absorber le fluide et le délivrer à la couche à capillarité de mèche (15) en vue d'un autre transport jusqu'à la couche d'emmagasinement (16), caractérisé en ce que la couche d'emmagasinement (16) est constituée par une structure absorbante selon la revendication 4, ayant un poids par unité de surface compris dans l'intervalle allant de 50 à 1500 g/m² et une masse volumique comprise dans l'intervalle allant de 0,25 à 1,0 g/cm³.
18. Article absorbant selon la revendication 17, caractérisé en ce que la couche d'emmagasinement (16) contient entre 20 et 70%, de préférence entre 25 et 60% et de la façon la plus préférable entre 30 et 50%, de matière superabsorbante.

19. Article absorbant selon la revendication 13, destiné à absorber le sang, comme par exemple une serviette hygiénique, une culotte de propreté ou un pansement pour blessures ou maux divers, caractérisé en ce que la structure absorbante est constituée principalement de fibres d'une pâte produite par voie chimio-thermomécanique et entre 0 et 15% d'une matière superabsorbante, ce pourcentage étant calculé par rapport au poids total de la structure dans un état sec.
20. Utilisation, dans des structures absorbantes incorporées dans des articles absorbants, tels que des couches-culottes, des serviettes hygiéniques, des tampons hygiéniques, des culottes de propreté, des protections pour incontinent, des protections pour lits, des pansements pour blessures ou maux divers, des tampons absorbants de salive, et autres articles analogues, d'une nappe (11, 21, 31, 41) façonnée à sec, en une matière en particules contenant de 30 à 100%, de préférence au moins 50% et de la façon la plus préférable au moins 70% de fibres de cellulose, et comprimée jusqu'à ce qu'elle présente une masse volumique comprise dans l'intervalle allant de 0,2 à 1,0 g/cm³, caractérisée en ce que les fibres de cellulose utilisées dans la nappe ont été soumises à un séchage ultrarapide et en ce que la nappe a été façonnée à sec pour former une nappe ayant un poids par unité de surface compris dans l'intervalle allant de 30 à 2000 g/m², sans défilage ni formation de fluff subséquents.

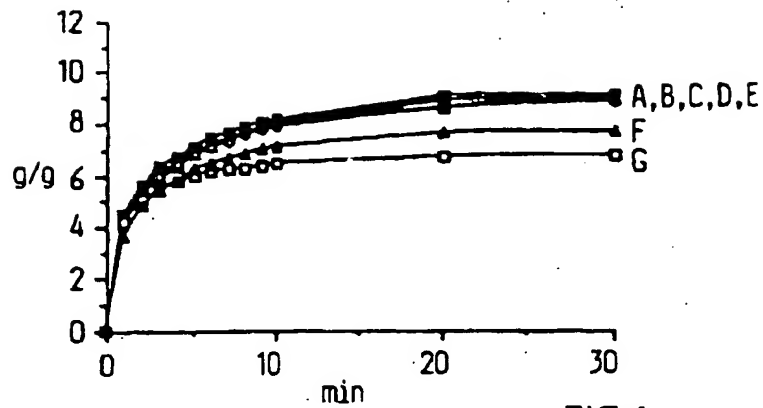


FIG. 1

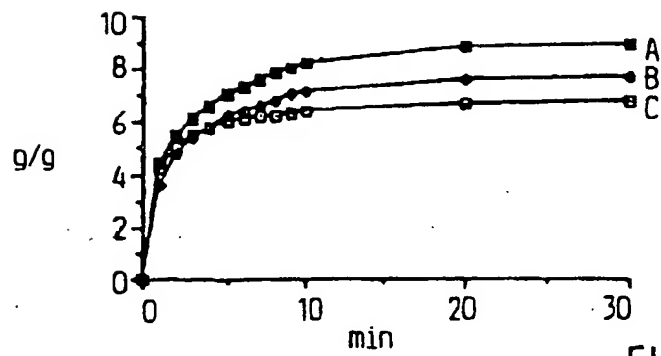


FIG. 2

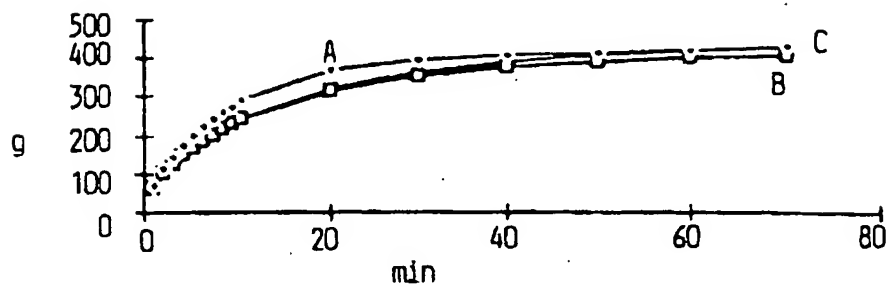


FIG. 3

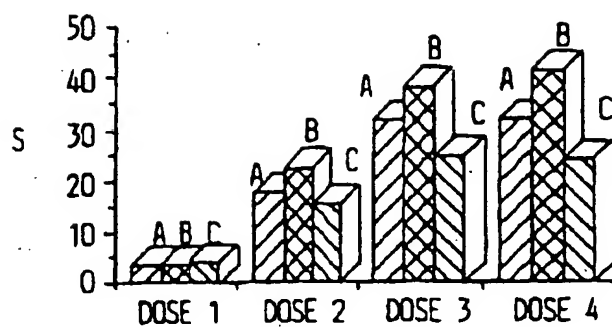


FIG. 4

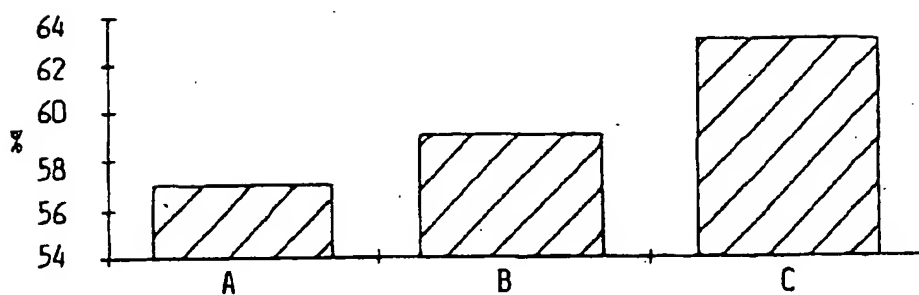


FIG. 5

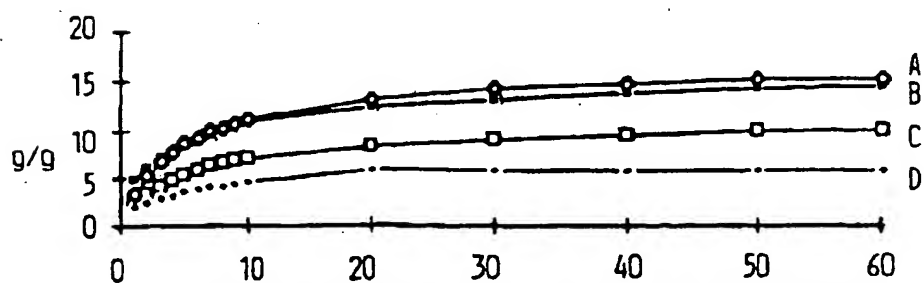
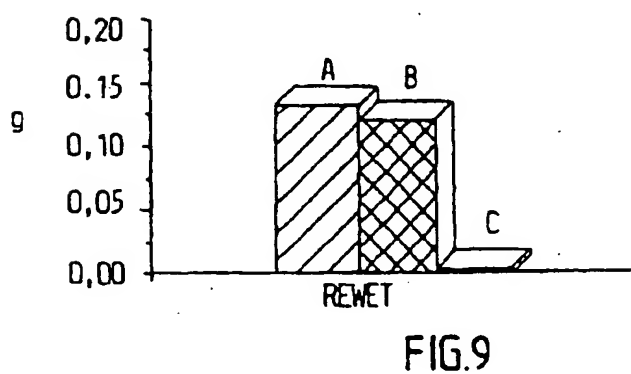
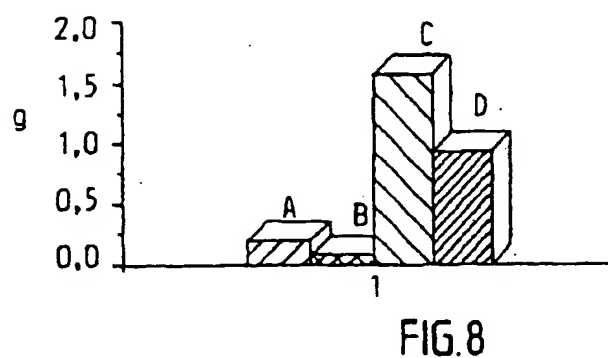
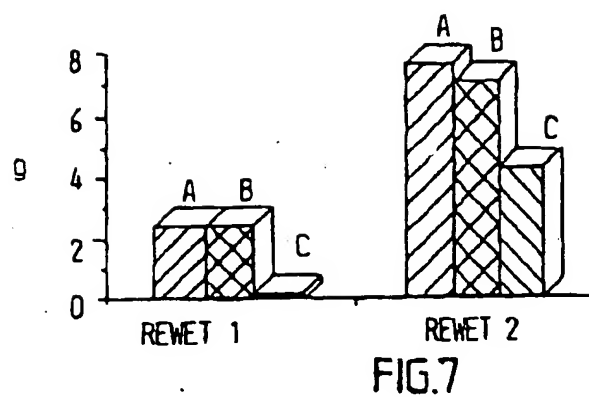


FIG. 6



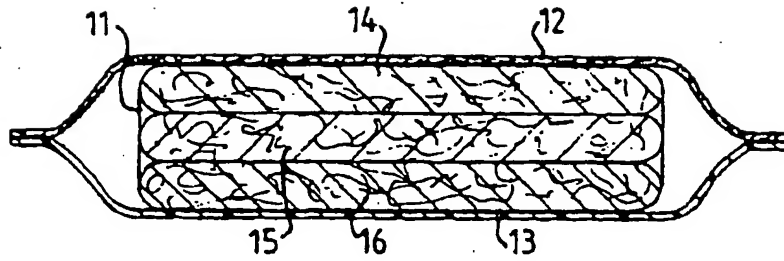


FIG. 10

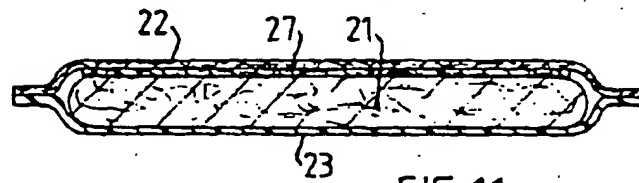


FIG. 11

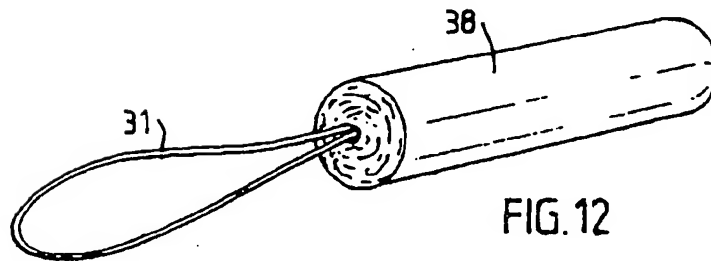


FIG. 12

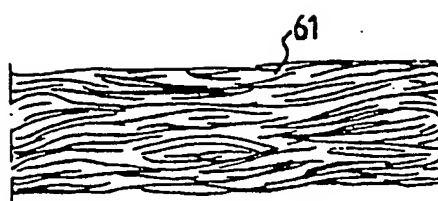


FIG. 15

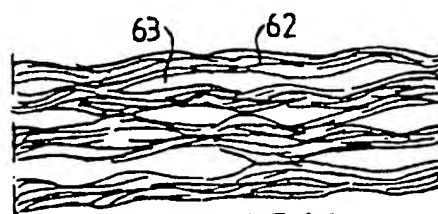


FIG. 16